BEFORE THE 1 SHORELINES HEARINGS BOARD 2 STATE OF WASHINGTON 3 IN THE MATTER OF STATE OF WASHINGTON, DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY, 4 Appellant, SHB No. 84-26 5 FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT, v. 6 CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER 7 PIERCE COUNTY and PAUL HARTEL, Respondents. 9

This matter, the request for review of a shoreline substantial development permit, came on for hearing before the Shorelines Hearings Board; Gayle Rothrock, Chairman, Lawrence J. Faulk, Rodney M. Kerslake, Richard A. O'Neal, Nancy R. Burnett, Members, convened at Gig Harbor, Washington, on August 27, 1984. William A. Harrison, Administrative Appeals Jucge, presided.

Appellant Department of Ecology was represented by Jay J. Manning, Assistant Attorney General. Respondent Pierce County appeared by Robin Jenkinson, Deputy Prosecuting Attorney. Respondent Paul Martel

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appeared by his attorney Ronald E. Heslop. Reporter Lisa Plechtner recorded the proceedings.

Witnesses were sworn and testified. Exhibits were examined. From testimony heard and exhibits examined, the Shorelines Hearings Board makes these

FINDINGS OF FACT

I

This matter arises in Pierce County on the mainland opposite Raft Island.

II

Respondent Paul Martel and his wife reside at the site in question which is waterfront property in a residential area. The water which they front upon is that lying between them and Raft Island. The shore of Raft Island is about 900 feet from their shore.

III

The mainland is joined to Raft Island by a bridge. Boats passing in front of the Martel residence cannot pass under the bridge at high tide unless they require less than twelve feet of clearance. This excludes many sailboats. Moreover, the depth of water beyond the bridge is quite shallow at low tide making it unusable to nearly all boats. On Martel's side of the bridge there is a deep channel allowing navigation at nearly all tides. Because of these circumstances, the water in front of Martel's residence has the character of a "dead-end" bay primarily navigated by those who reside on its shores. There are no public tidelands or other public land in FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT,

FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW & ORDER SHB No. 84-26

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the area in question.

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SHB No. 84-26

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW & ORDER

IV

The Martels' lot and those adjacent to it were formerly in one ownership of 20 acres. In 1948, during the period of one ownership, a pier and float 330 feet long was constructed. This exists today. Although in disrepair, its original footings demonstrate that there has been no significant sedimentation or interference with littoral drift during its 36 years of existence.

The 330-foot pier is separated from the Martel lot by a lot containing a rental duplex and then by a vacant lot adjacent to Martel. The Martels do not own either of these properties nor the vacant lot adjacent to them on the other side of their property. There are presently no docks on any of these four adjacent lots.

· V

There is an extensive tidal mudflat in front of the Martel residence. This is augmented by deposits from an upland stream which empties onto the mudflat at the site. The Martel bulkhead is up to eighty feet further landward than a line connecting the nearest bulkheads on either side.

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The Martels seek to construct a dock at their residence for moorage of their pleasure craft.

VII

The original Pierce County Shoreline Master Program was approved by Department of Ecology on April 4, 1975. Although not offered into FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT,

forth in our earlier decision of <u>Kooley and Pierce County v.</u>

Department of Ecology, SHB No. 218 (1976). That original master program provided:

Residential docks on salt water, when allowed, shall meet the following design criteria:

1. Maximum length shall be fifty (50) feet or only so long as to obtain a depth of eight (8) feet, whichever is less at mean lowest low water.

Design Criteria, p. 99 (emphasis added).

In <u>kooley</u>, the proposed development consisted of a pier, dock and float exceeding 50 feet in length (Finding of Fact I). Applying the master program to the proposed development in <u>kooley</u>, we concluded that 1) a variance was necessary, and 2) Department of Ecology's denial of same was correct. We also stated, however:

...a long, shallow tidal run-out is common in the area, and appellant and others similarly situated must seek relief by virtue of that circumstance through an amendment of the master program itself. That can only be accomplished by the county legislative body with the approval of the Department of Ecology.

VIII

Within one year after <u>Kooley</u>, Pierce County amended its master program to delete the language applied in <u>Kooley</u>. In Jieu of that language which prescribes that docks <u>shall</u> have a maximum length of 50 feet or obtain a depth of 8 feet whichever is less, the following was adopted:

A. Criteria - prior to the granting of a Substantial Development Permit, the County's reviewing authority shall make a determination that the proposed project is consistent with the policies

FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW & ORDER SHB No. 84-26

1	T .	the Haster Program and with the following ateria:
2	1.	
3		oriented recreation areas will not be obstructed or impaired;
4	2.	Views from surrounding properties will not be
5		unduly impaired;
6 7	3.	Ingress-Egress as well as the use and enjoyment of the water or beach on adjoining property is not unduly restricted or impaired;
8	4.	Public use of the surface waters below ordinary high water shall not be unduly
9		impaired;
10	5.	A reasonable alternative such as joint use, commercial or public moorage facilities does
11		not exist or is not likely to exist in the near future;
12	6.	
14		float requires by common and acceptable practice, a Shoreline location in order to function;
15	7.	
16		proposed dock, pier and/or float shall be compatible with the surrounding environment and land and water uses.
17	B. De	
18	sta	velopment guidelines - In lieu of specific andards relating to design, location, bulk and e, the following guidelines shall be applied by
19	the	County's reviewing authority to a site ecific project application for Substantial
20	Dev	velopment Permit in arriving at a satisfactory gree of consistency with the policies and
21	cri	iteria set forth in this Chapter. To this end
22		olication to achieve said purposes.
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25	6.	Single use piers and docks.
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27	CONCLUSIONS OF I	LAW & ORDER 5

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a. Maximum intrusion into water should be only so long as to obtain a depth of eight feet of water as measured at mean lower low water on salt water shorelines or as measured at ordinary high water in fresh water shorelines except that the intrusion into the water of any pier or dock should not exceed the lesser of 15 percent of the fetch or 150 feet on saltwater shorelines and 40 feet on fresh water shorelines.

65.56.040 GENERAL CRITERIA AND GUIDELINES FOR REVIEWING SUBSTANTIAL DEVELOPMENT PERMITS. (Amended Res. #19803, June 14, 1977). (Emphasis added.)

Department of Ecology approved this amended language on October 26, 1977. WAC 173-19-350. This is the language applicable to this, Martel, proposed development.

ΙX

The current Pierce County Shoreline Master Program (PCSMP) also contains the following pertinent provisions:

With regard to joint-use docks:

Intent. It is the intent of Pierce County to encourage the construction of joint use or community docks and piers whenever feasible so as to lessen the number of structures projecting into the water. To this end, waterfront property owners are encouraged to explore the advantages of increased dock dimensions which are afforded by the construction of a joint or community use structure. PCSMP Section 65.56.020, page 56-2.

With regard to buoys:

Uses permitted outright: ...

b. Anchor buoys limited to one per lot owner or one per 100 feet of shoreline frontage.

PCSMP Section 65.56.030A.1.b. and -030B, page 56-3 and 4.

FINAL PINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW & ORDER SHB No. 84-26

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FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW & ORDER SHB No. 84-26

On December 30, 1983, respondent Martel applied to Pierce County for a shoreline substantial development permit. The proposed development consists of a pier, ramp and float totaling 250 feet in length. The proposed development would not reach the point of mean lower low water due to the long tidal run out. However, it would be usable for moorage 90 percent of the time. By contrast, a similar development only 150 feet in length would be usable for moorage 51 percent of the time.

ΙX

On May 17, 1984, Pierce County approved a shoreline substantial development permit for the proposed development with these conditions:

- 1. The pier will be constructed in a workman-like manner in accordance with all codes and will be properly maintained.
- No moorage buoy will be allowed for this site.
 Department of Ecology requested this Board to review that permit by request received on June 25, 1984.

1. Both the 90 percent and 51 percent usage figures assume a boat design which would be capable of resting on the bottom while moored, upright, to the dock. The Martels have purchased plans for such a boat design. By contrast, a buoy located in the same place as the end of the proposed 250-foot dock would not be usable so much of the time as there would be no supporting structure to hold it upright. A buoy providing usable time comparable to the proposed development would need to be located in the deep navigation channel waterward of mean lower low water. The proposed development would not impinge upon this channel.

Any Finding of Fact which is deemed a Conclusion of Law is hereby adopted as such.

From these Findings of Fact the Board comes to these CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

I

Appellant, Department of Ecology, having requested review, bears the burden of proof in the proceeding. RCW 90.58.140(7).

ΙI

We review the proposed development for consistency with the applicable (Pierce County) shoreline master program and the Shoreline Management Act (SMA). After the adoption of an applicable master program and its approval by Department of Ecology (DOE), we do not review a proposed development for consistency with the DOE Guidelines for Development of Master Programs, chapter 173-16 WAC. RCW 90.58.140(2)(a) and (b).

III

The Pierce County Shoreline Master Plan (PCSMP) does not require a variance for the proposed development. Both the language of Section 65.56.040(3) and its evolution from earlier language support this conclusion. In direct, unbroken sequence following our decision in Kooley, cited above, Pierce County amended its shoreline master program to delete the specific standard for dock length and substitute the concept that, "In lieu of specific standards relating to design, location, bulk and use, the following guidelines shall be

FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW & ORDER SHB No. 84-26 applied...". PCSMP Section 65.5.040B (emphasis added). The purpose of a variance is stated within WAC 173-14-150 of the DOE:

The purpose of a variance is strictly limited to granting relief to <u>specific</u> bulk, dimensional or performance <u>standards</u> set forth in the applicable master program... (Emphasis added.)

The stated purpose of a variance would be thwarted by applying it to Pierce County's unspecific guideline rather than a specific standard. Pierce Couty has repealed its specific standard for dock length in order to tailor its decisions to tidal run-outs of varying length. Dock proposals should be judged by the Pierce County guidelines as interpreted in Northey v. Pierce Co. and Marshall, SHB No. 84-6 (1984), and not by the rules for shoreline variance.

ΙV

In Northey, cited above, we concluded that the word "should" is permissive rather than mandatory in the guideline for joint use docks, PCSMP Sec. 65.56.040B.7. We concluded, however, that special circumstances must exist which render a 150-foot dock impractical, and that a longer dock must have no significant additional adverse impact before a longer dock can be allowed. We interpret the single-use dock guideline, PCSMP 65.56.040B.6. (quoted in Finding of Fact VIII, above), similarly. Applying the latter guideline to this case, we conclude that special circumstances in the form of a long tidal run-out augmented by the setback of the bulkhead would render a 150-foot dock impractical at the site in question. The proposed 250-foot dock was not proven to have any significant additional adverse impact on view, navigation, beach sediments or other concerns

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within PCSMP Section 65.56.040. We conclude that the proposed development is consistent with that section.

V

Although it is the intent of Pierce County to encourage the construction of joint use docks whenever feasible, PCSMP Section 65.56.020 quoted at Finding of Fact IX, above, such feasibility was not proven. The objective of lower dock density, apparent in the definition of joint use docks as being for not more than four lot owners, PCSMP Section 65.56.010J., is served by the proposed development in that it would be the only dock on four adjacent lots. We conclude that the proposed development is consistent with PCSMP Section 65.56.020.

VΪ

The policies for piers within the PCSMP recite that:

(d) Piers associated with single family residences should be discouraged.

and

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(f) Encourage the use of mooring buoys as an alternative to space consuming piers such as those in front of single family residences. PCSHP Use Activity Policies, p. 37 (blue volume). At page 21 (blue volume) it states:

Use Activity policies are a means of guiding types, locations, designs and densities of the future shoreline developments. These general policies are implemented by the use regulations which are included in Phase II of the Master Program.

The means chosen by Pierce County to "discourage" and "encourage" is

FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW & ORDER SHB No. 84-26

therefore the use regulations of chapter 65.56 PCSMP relating to piers and docks. Having found consistency between the proposed developmet and the use regulations (chapter 65.56 PCSMP) cited by the parties, we also conclude that there is consistency between the proposed development and the policies for piers which the use regulations implement. The meaning of the policies quoted above appears to be that piers associated with single family residences should be discouraged where inconsistent with the guidelines for such piers which are established in the use regulations (e.g., PCSMP 65.56.040B.). Piers associated with single family residences are a permitted use under PCSMP 65.56.030 of the use regulations.

VII

The proposed development has not been shown to be inconsistent with ACW 90.58.020.

VIII

Any Conclusion of Law which should be deemed a Finding of Fact is hereby adopted as such.

From these Conclusions of Law the Board enters this

FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW & ORDER SHB NO. 84-26

1	ORDER
2	The shoreline substantial development permit granted by Pierce
3	County to Paul Martel is hereby affirmed
4	DONE at Lacey, Washington, this 4th day of October, 1984.
5	SPORELINES HEARINGS BOARD
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7	See Dissenting Opinion
8	GAYLE ROTHROCK, Chairman
9	July 926/84
10	LAWRENCE J. FAULK, Vice Chairman
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12	RODNEY W KERSLAKE, Member
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15	RICHARD A. O'NEAL, Member
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17	NANCY R. BURNETT, Hember
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19	Wilham J. Harrison
20	WILLIAM A. HARRISON Administrative Appeals Judge
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26 FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW & ORDER SHD No. 84-26

I disagree with the majority in affirming issuance of the subject substantial development permit. I would remand the permit to Pierce County for review of the permit application for a 250-foot, joint use dock under variance criteria, or alternately, vacate the permit altogether.

Appellants represented that a 250-foot dock constructed out over gently sloping tidelands is the type of dock they find possible to use 90 percent of the time; that a 150-foot dock is not what they desire or could use more than 50 percent of the time. Appellants Martel have used other moorage, but desire to construct a large boat and moor it conveniently in front of their new home 90 percent of the time. Presumably, other moorage would be required 10 percent of the time.

The PCSMP, at 65.56.040(B)(7)(a) provides that intrusion into the water of any joint-use pier or dock "...should not exceed the lesser of 15 percent of the fetch or 150 feet on salt water shorelines...".

This serves as a length limit which should be upheld unless a dock project can pass the tests of variance criteria. Otherwise, there is no good basis for determining whether a longer dock is allowable and in the public interest. The Pierce County planning staff and the hearing examiner will struggle to articulate reasonable decisions without real test standards available to employ in determining whether a permit should issue, absent the use of WAC 173-14 variance criteria.

The requirements in the SMA at RCW 90.58.020 and in the PCSMP at

65.56.040(A) to have permitted projects be consistent with the policies of the Shoreline Management Act and of the PCSMP are not met here. These criteria become the only ones available to use, however, for a permit reviewer in any joint-use dock application in Pierce County, unless variance standards are acknowledged to be a necessary and logical part of the review. Evaluating the criteria of 65.56.040(A) here, the dock project would impair views of the island and waters, would interfere with the public's use of and access to surface waters (particularly fishing, rowboating and canoeing), would intensify overwater uses in the area unnecessarily and ample adequate moorage and public launching facilities already exist nearby. This proposed dock, as set forth in the Board record made in this case, fails these policy consistency tests at PCSMP 65.56.040(A).

While Pierce County is known for its cruising waters, marine recreation opportunities and ample moorage (buoys, marinas, docks), there is nothing in that reputation compelling a stretching of the PCSMP and the SMA to entertain, only under substantial development permit review, oversize docks on gently sloping intertidal areas to accommodate very large boats when there are so many satisfactory and easily available alternatives and so many potential adverse impacts.

GAYLE ROTHROCK, Chairman

DISSENTING - ROTHROCK SHB No. 84-26

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